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RELIGIOUS. For the Boston Recorder.

Letter of the Rev. John Hartley, of the (English) Church Missionary Society, to Rev. Mr. Brewer. ARGOS, MAY 29, 1828.

NO. 52 VOL. XIII.

MY DEAR FRIEND,-You were kind enough to request communications from me, during your visit to your native country. I shall probably meet it to your native country. I shall probably meet with some difficulty in sending this to America, but still I shall write, in the hope that it may find you. I wish I could impart any information which would interest you, but I fear I shall disappoint you in this respect. No material change has taken place since you left Greece. The same hopes and the same fears still present themselves. I have made the journey in the Morea, which I had intended, and it has not been without interest, perhaps not without utility. In some places I was admitted to the pulpits, e. g. in Hydra, Kastri, Karidena, Zatouna, Livargi, Megaspelaion and Lenidi. This privilege is, however, I haz, more the result of the unsettled state of ecclesiastical affairs among the Greeks, than the effect of any firm principle or acknowledged right. Whilst I had Scriptures, I had a good sale for them, but unfortunately my stock a good sale for them, but unfortunately my stock was soon exhausted, nor have I yet had it replensished. Some thousands also of the Malta publications have been either sold or distributed. Thus, tions have been either sold of distributed. Thus, my friend, the means are used in some slight degree; may He who can render the most unworthy efforts, and the weakest endeavors effectual, lay his blessing upon them! And now, what are to be our future proceedings? I feel it to be almost unnecessary, and perhaps audacious to offer any remarks on this subject, as you have been on the spot, and know from personal observation the state of things. Your Christian humility will, however, gladly afford me a hearing. As I perceive then, that most of the Societies, which have Missionaries in the Mediterranean, have an eye on Greece, it appears to me advisable, that for the first year, send each of them only one missionary, or two

tated by the fear, lest the rush of many combat-ants into the field, might lead to results similar to those which befel the Bible Society in Russia.

A month has elapsed since I began my lette Having happily escaped from the plague, and the troublesome quarantines of the Morea, 1 resume it in Syra. Dr. Korck is laboring most faithfully at the useful school, which owes its existence to your exertions. I am sorry to say that great coldness is manifested by the principal inhabitants here, in regard to the new school-house. It is not yet fin-ished, and whether Nicholas (the Greek master) will ever be firmly established in it, appears to me questionable. I would, however, strongly urge, that either yourself or any other missionary designed for Greece, come speedily to Syra, in order to lend that aid and superintendance to the institution, which circumstances demand. It appears to me that your Society should not shrink from expense in regard to this school, as it opens such a field for permanent and solid usefulness, as has not yet been presented elsewhere in Greece. I do not find in Greece a spot more eligible, as a missionary post, than Syra. Its large population, its central situation, its being a little removed from the seat of govnt, and above all, its school, already in your hands-these and many more are its recommendations. Dr. Korck will not in all probability be able to stay here much longer. His health calls for a change; and Nicholas can scarcely go on well with-out a superintendant. Hence, come over and help

What are the designs of Providence in regard to Turkey, are as yet uncertain. You will probably have heard of the Russian successes on the Danube. We may hope that things will not at least be worse than formerly. In that case, there is much ground open for missionary societies. I would strongly ecommend that some missionary or missionaries e sent expressly to the Armenians. They might commence operations at Constantinople and fix themselves at Tocat, or in other parts of the interi-or, as far as practicable. I think that the Armenians would embrace the truth sooner than any other Christian community in the east. Salonica and Adrianople, are two important posts which are not yet occupied. The English consults and as must embrace it in order to be saved. But the consults are not yet occupied. The English consuls in both these blaces, display very friendly dispositions, and would, conceive, manifest similar friendship to that existing in Mr. Abbot at Beyroot, towards the mis

I wish much that some Missionary Society would ave compassion on the States of Barbary. Independently of the native Mussulmans, there is in Tunis and Tripoli, such an immense conflux of Greeks, Italians, Maltese, French, &c. &c. that I conceive much good might be expected from operating upon them. 'Take my hints in good part

and may they lead to some useful result.

My mind follows you to America, and endeavors to represent to itself, that rich enjoyment and that great spiritual advantage, which you will derive from the society of your Christian friends. I should count myself happy were it given me to partake of those revivals, of which I so frequently read in our journals. Amidst the various difficulties and ngers, to which a missionary is exposed, the worst, doubtless, is the gradual decay of spiritual rdor into which his solitude and other circumstances often betray him. I wish I could say, that I had not myself suffered in this manner. I trust however, that according to the expression of the old divines, I still "hold by the hem of Christ's garment." Amidst all the confusion, tyranny, larkness and vice of so many other countries, I ofen contemplate the condition of the United States of America, with sincere gratitude to God. Notwithstanding all your defects, God has certainly set you as a city on a hill. Your institutions, both po-itical and religious, are an example to the world. ever before possessed. My prayer to God then for America, is, that her citizens may not disgrace and forfeit the favors which they have received, by national pride, and hostile dispositions towards other countries; but that they may be eager to impart to every individual of the family of man, the same alvantages which they enjoy, and that their private and collective character may be adorned by whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, and whatsor things are of good report. (Phil. iv: 8.

Present my best respects to the members of your committee, whom I honor for their works' sake,

ally. My most affectionate remembrance to my dear Mr. King. And now, my dear sir, va ue

αγαπατε (love me) as the Greeks say, and believe me
Yours very sincerely,
John Hartley.
P. S. I do not mean to say that immediately missionaries could be sent to Tokat, Adrianople, &c. It will be probably necessary to witness the end of the struggle first.

end of the struggle first.

Note.—Letters a month later from Dr. Korck, speak of the arrival of Mr. King, and the departure of Mr. Hartley to preach in English and Greek at Smyrna, during the absence of the English chaptein. They mention also that the sale of the Sarjunian. lain. They mention also that the sale of the Scrip-tures and Tracts is going on well, and that within a fortnight they had occupied the new school house, which was capable of containing 200 boys and 100 girls, and that already 200 pupils had been selected and were pursuing their studies with the utmost diligence. Dr. Korck and Mr. King are the only missionaries at present in Greece.

For the Boston Recorder

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD. In a number of cases, when evangelical men have been ordained as pastors of evangelical some part of the exercises to exchange pulpits in-discriminately with neighboring ministers; altho' it is known that some of these ministers are open, avowed Unitarians. And as a reason for such exchanges, these young men have been told that their predecessors exchanged indiscriminately with neigh-bouring ministers; and if they should not, they would depart from the good old way; just as if their predecessors exchanged with open avowed Unita-rians. But this, Messrs. Editors, was not the case. They did perhaps exchange generally with neighboring ministers; but then those ministers were not open avowed Unitarians. And to appeal to their example as sanctioning the practice of exchanging with Unitarians, and thus declaring by their actions that they believed them to be ministers of they send each of them only one missionary, or two at most to this country.

These may post themselves in various directions so as to act most advantageously, and I should hope that their work would not be impeded. After the year has expired, every missionary will feel himself competent to advise his Society, as to the propriety of increasing the number of missionaries or the contrary. You will perceive that this plan is distanted by the fear, lest the rush of many combet. man after once reading a production of the Hollis Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, exhibiting the views of Unitarians, rose from his seat, and with strange emotion said, What! has Cambridge come to this? If so, it is ruined. Good men will as soon send their sons to the suburbs of hell for an education, as to send them to such a place.

Now shall the example of this man be appealed to, and urged upon his success is as a reason why they should exchange with open arowed Unitarians, and thus by their actions declare that they believe Unitarians to be ministers of Christ, whom the Holy Ghost hath made overseers of the churches which the Saviour has bought with his blood; and who feed those churches by preaching the same doctrines the apostles preached. When that very man thought that the embracing and teaching of Unitarianism had ruined one of the noblest institutions in the world; and made as unfit a piace for the education of good men, as are the suburbs of hell? No, Messrs. Editors, If any persons at this day, wish young ministers to exchange with open avowed Unitarians, let them not appeal to the Fathers of the American churches as sanctioning the practice. Let them come out openly, and urge these young men to do a thing which their predecessors from the first settlement of this country did not do: which has not been generally done, by Evangelical ministers of any Evangelical denomination in Christendom; and let them speak out, and declare that for Evangelical ministers to exchange pulpits with open avowed Unitarians, is not the old way, but an innovation. These young men will then know what course to take—whether to take the old way of not exchanging with open, avowed Unitarians; and thus not declare that they believe them to be ministers of Christ who preach substantially the gospel of Christ; or to exchange with them, and thus declare that they do believe them to be ministers who preach substantially the

The man who exchanges with a Unitarian, de-The man who exchanges with a Chitarian, de-clares by actions (the most expressive language in the world) to his people, This man whom I in-troduce into this pulpit I view as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, who preaches the gospel cannot consistently with his belief, his preaching, or the Bible, by actions allow it. And if he felt as Paul felt he will not do it. But he will say, wo be anto me if by actions, as well as in words, I preach

TRACTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A mate of a vessel was asked by one of the distributors, if he had known of any good resulting from the perusal of Tracts. "Oh yes," he replied. -"I have sailed out of this port for the last fifteen years, and long was the time that I never thought of reading or going to church, and the same was true of most other sailors. But now I go to the Bethel meeting, and many of my acquain mates and sailors do what I am unable to do, pray

Another distributor, after romarking on the very manifest improvement which has taken place in one part of his district, and the extraordinary readone part of his district, and the extraordinary, "It iness with which Tracts are received, says, "It breaking in another part, viz. at the foot of Murray Tow-boats from Hyde Park, and Warren-streets. and steam-boats from Poughkeepsie, arrive there on the Sabbath, laden with produce and articles of traffic, and immediately their cargoes are unblush-ingly exposed for sale. To this resort the butcher is attracted with his train of apprentices, and the whole scene appears more like some great market day, than the rest of the Sabbath. Amid all this confusion, here and there an individual is willing to

receive our Tracis." Some time since, a distributor supplied a vessel und to a foreign port, & remarked to the Captain, that after his return he should like to hear he Tracts had been disposed of. The vessel has recently arrived in port, and the following is an ex-tract of a letter received from the Captain, dated

On board ship-from St. Petersburgh, Oct. 11, 1828. They [the Tracts] were first given to the crew, we arrived off the Orkney Islands, we were boarded by some fishermen who came from the Fair Isle where they resided, in boats, to harter their fish and other things for such articles as we had. And to though I have not the favor to know them personmy great surprise, they inquired for religious

MINISTERS' SONS.

It is often made a question, why the sons of min-isters of the gospel are so often profigates? This uestion, like many others, assumes a fact, and hen demands a solution; but like many other questions, it will be best answered with another question, and that is, Is it so? For oursely a we are disposed to doubt the assumed fact, and to regard it as something which it has become fashionable to believe, rather than a thing of truth. That great and good men have often been afflicted with degen-

erate sons, we readily admit.
"The wise and valiant Chabrias grew miserable by the folly of his son Clesiphus; and the reputation of brave Germanicus began to be ashamed when the base Caligula entered upon the scene of dishon-ourable crime. Commodus, the wanton and femin-ine son of wise Antonius, gave a check to the great name of his father; and when the son of Hartensius Corbius was prostitute, and the heir of Q. Fabius Maximus was disinherited by the sentence of the city praetor, as being unworthy to enter into the fields of his glorious father; and young Scipio, the son of Africanus, was a fool and a prodigal, posterity did weep afresh over the monuments of their brave progenitors, and found, that infelicity can

pursue a man, and overtake him in his grave.

This is a great calamity when it falls upon innocent persons, and that Moses died upon Mount Nebo, in the sight of Canaan, was not so great an evil, as that his sons Eliezer and Gerson, were unworas that his sons Electer and Gerson, were unwor-thy to succeed him; but that priesthood was devolv-ed to his brother, and the principality to his screant and to Samuel, that his sons proved corrupt, and were exauthorated for their unworthiness, was an allay to his honour and his joys, and such as pro-claims to all the world, that the measures of our felicity are not to be taken by the lines of our own persons, but of our own relations too; and he that is cursed in his children, cannot be reconed among the

One reason for the prevailing belief that the children of ministers usually turn out bad, is this; the instances of defection and corruption stand out to universal observation, and are hardly ever forget-ten, whilst the cases of a contrary character are seldom noticed. How many sons of ministers may every where be found, who have succeeded their fathers as heralds in the noble cause of virtue and eligion? How many have fived to see the greated portion of their families, realously engaged in the profession and exemplification of the faith that they preached? Many instances of this kind are within our own knowledge, which we could enumerate, did not delicacy to the living forbid. We are therefore of opinion, that the common sentiment on this subject needs some modification, and that the good should at least be remembered with the bad.

It should also be remembered that the lustre of minent men renders more visible the faults of thei escendants. The light which attends their path brings into view all the minor objects that surround them, and the observation of the world is therefore directed towards those who occupy the interior re-lations. Amid a glare so invidious, it is not wonderful that obliquities which in others would escape notice, should appear in a magnitude more offensive, inasmuch as they are more apparent. Nor is this all that should be taken into the account. When it once comes to be believed that the sons of the cler-gy are destined to a deeper moral degradation than others, and this opinion is divulged freely in all companies, it may admit of a question whether this confident prediction of the mischief may not aid its ultimate development. A thoughtless and malignant prophecy, often suggests the evil which is foretold, and thus expedites its consummation.—Col. Star.

melancholy one, that in rendering this public trib-ute to the work of our departed friend, the respectable member of two bodies, one of them the most devoted and efficient in its scientific inquiries, the other comprising so many names eminent for philanthropy and learning have met to do honor to the memory of a Schoolmaster

There are prouder themes for the culogist than

ous private schools, between eight and nine thou-sand school districts, in each of which instruction is regularly given. These contained last year 441,-850 taught in the single state of New York, to which may be added nine or ten thousand more in the higher seminarics of learning, exclusive of the

Of what incalculable influence then for good or evil, upon the dearest interests of society, must be the estimate entertained for the character of this great body of teachers, and the consequent resetability of the individuals who compose it!

At the recent general election of this state, the vote of 276,000 were taken. In thirty years the great majority of these will have passed away.— Their rights will be exercised and the duties assumed by those very children whose minds pen to receive the earliest and most durable impressions for the ten thousand schoolmasters of this What else is there in the whole of our social system of so extensive and powerful operation on the nation's character? There is one other influence more powerful, and but one. It is that of the The forms of a free government, the provisions of wise legislation, the achemes of the

Tracts; for which they offered any thing they had, in return:—and when we gave them all we had to spare, it seemed their hearts would almost overflow with gratitude. They told us they had no settled ministry, but that two ministers of the Gospel had visited them, and much good seemed to have been done. There was a great awakening among them, and many were asking what they should do to be saved. In fact, sir, I think your Tracts have been put into needy, as well as faithful hands; and that your labor has not been in vain in the Lord. May God add his blessing to all the means that are used for the conversion of sinners. ence, is that of the schoolmaster. It is powerful already. What would it be, if in every one of those school districts which we now count, by annually increasing thousands, there were to be found one teacher well informed without pedantry, religious without bigotry or fanaticism, proud and fond of his profession, and honored in the discharge of its duties? How wide would be the intellectual, the moral influence of such a body of men.

Many such we have amongst us. But to

Many such we have amongst us. But to raise up a body of such men they and their calling must be cherished and honored.

The choolmaster's occupation is laborious and ungrateful; its rewards are scanty and precarious. He may indeed be animated by the consciousness of doing good, that best of all consolations—that noblest of all motives. But that too must be often clouded by doubt and uncertainty. Obscure and inglorious as his daily occupation may seem to learned pride and worldly ambition, yet to be successful and happy, he must be animated by the spircessful and happy, he must be animated by the spirit of the same great principles which inspired the most illustrious benefactors of mankind. If he bring to his task high talent and rich acquirement, he must be content to look into distant years for the he must be content to look into distant years for the proof that his labours have not been wasted—that the good seed which he daily scatters abroad does not fall on the stony ground and wither away, or among thorns to be choked by the cares, the delusions or the vices of this world. He must solace s toils with the same prophetic faith which bled the greatest modern philosopher,* amidst the neglect or contempt of his own times, to regard himself as "aewing the seed of truth" for posterity, and the care of Heaven. He must arm himself against disappointment and mortification, with a portion of that same noble confidence which so other the greatest of modern poets, when weighed down by care and danger, by poverty, old age and

> - In prophetic dream he saw. Imbibe each virtue from its sacred page.

How imperious, then, the obligation upon every enlightened citizen, who knows and feels the value of such men, to aid them, to cheer them, and to honor them. One of the estab ishments of this Scciety was designed, we hope successfully, to improve and extend female education, Our other institu-tion for male education, has had, besides its direct effect, the happy incidental one of elevating the station, enlarging the usefulness, and contributing to raise the character of the Schoolmaster amongst us.

Humble then as our labours in founding and fes-ering this institution may seem, & limited as they are in their sphere of action, we may look back to them with the purest satisfaction, since their certain fruit must be the diffusion of light and truth and virtue, through the purest and most powerful of all agents the MOTHER and the SCHOOLMASTER.

*Bacon-Serere posteris Deo Immortali.

THE POOR IN BOSTON.

On the last Lord's-day evening, the Rev. Pr. Tuckerman preached at the Old South Meeting-House, the Quarterly lecture before the Congregational Charitable Society, from Mark xiv. 7—The poor ye have always with you; and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good. He took ocwhensoever we will, we may do them good. He took oc-casion from this passage to speak of the duty and happiness of alleviating the miscries of suffering pauperism, and of the means in the power of multitudes, of doing this with the happiest effect. To excite the genorous and honorable sympathies of our nature in the cause of distressed humani-ty, the Doctor related several affecting instances of deep af-fliction, which he had himself witnessed, and which we doubt not he assisted in relieving; instances in which amable women, surrounded with several lovely children, were pining in want and hunger, and suffering from cold and na-kedness, whilst the blazing hearth, the richly furnished parlor, and the numberless comforts of a cheerful home, were the luxuries of many who heard his pleadings for vituous poverty. Amongst the causes of this misery, he had found, in his visits to the poor, that the odious vice of intemperance had in several instances seized on the father of the family, and paralyzed all his energies, and almost destroyed able women, surrounded with several lovely children, were MOTHERS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

We copied a few days since, an extract, relating to the character and pursuits of the Rev. D. H. Barnes, from a Report prepared on hehalf of the New York High School, by G. C. Verplank, the President of the Board. Annexed is another extract from the same document—"an eloquent tribute to the worth of the Schoolmaster." Spect.

It has been to me a source of pleasure, though a melancholy one, that in rendering this public tribute to the work of our departed friend, the respectincrease the number of the vicious and the lowest class is to increase the number of the vicious and the lowest class in our community. Could they now be arrested in their course to ruin, they might be seved from future disgrace, and become valuable and highly useful members of society. This object might be accomplished without nuch, or perhaps no expense, by kind and friendly advice; by visiting them and their parents, and conducting them either to schools, where the elements of useful knowledge might be given them, or by introducing them into useful situations, where their vices might receive an effectual check. Some of these boys the Doctor Fad conversel with: and be took this nublic this. The praise of the statesman, the warrior or the orator, furnish more splendid topics for ambitious eloquence; but no theme can be more rich in desert, or more fruitful in public advantage.

The enlightened liberality of many of our state governments [amongst which we may claim a proud distinction for our own.] has been extending the common school system over their whole population, and brought elementary education to the door of every family. In this state, it appears from the offered proposed with the state of the Secretary of State, there are which, these establishments are stated and the suitably regarded. The Doctor being employed as a Missionary to the Poor, was well qualified to testify as to their wants and dispositions; and he stated for the encouragement of all who were willing to visit and advise them with kindness, that of 400 families which he had called upon, he had not found four where he was not gratefully welcomed. He spoke of the tenderness of affection, which he had witnessed, towards those who, from the desire of being useful, had proffered counsel or assistance.

Chr. Watchman.

MARINER'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Connecticut Observer.

We notice with pleasure the improvements that are making through the instrumentality of benevo-lent associations and individuals. After having corrected the most obvious evils in society, more remote ones are brought to light, and remedies applied, with a promptitude and disinterestedness, which the kindest sympathy could suggest.

Among the commanding objects of attention, the

Sailor has not been forgotten. Floating Bethels. Mariners' Churches and Clergymen, Lib bles, Tracts, and Boarding-houses have been pro-vided in ample style—and what has been the effect? In many cases evange ical reformation has taken phrotisons of wise registation, the sacrifices of the patriot, are as nothing compared with these. If the future citizens of and habits, evincing so briefly, dignity and judgment, our rapublic are to be worthy of their rich inheri-

hope that its meridian may soon gladden our eyes. The naval and warlike nations of Europe have had a particular interest to promote, in detaching the Sailor from the love of home on land; and to effect this, have given him an education on board ship, which has been confined to the knowledge of a sailor's duty as such, and to a vocabulary of outlandish slang, invented, as it would seem, to disunite him from the social converse of the whole civilized world. This teaching on ship-board has also had a direct influence in inspiring contempt of danger and death—a total improvidence with regard to property, and of cheering the approach of age and enury with the promise of a snug retreat in the Sailor's Hospital.—But with us, in America, every thing is different. We have no interest in alieta-ting from the land any portion of our population nor does a boy commence sailor, generally, till he has had an opportunity of being well intructed in school and in the habits of social life. His friends, left behind, are farmers or mechanics, from whom he has learned the value of industry and its acquisitions, and he knows that the same obligation rests on him as on them to acquire and retain property, and that the law of religion is as binding on him on the ocean, or in a foreign land, as when at home.— An American sailor, by assuming such a style of character, in thinking, talking, and acting, as is en-couraged among sailors in Europe, virtually ab-

jures all the pleasant seenes and associations of youth—the home of his father, and the early instructions of his mother.

Let the American Sailor remember his country, whose honour he is bound to support, by his own example, under every climate, let him likewise consider how much he may promote her interest, by himpring on his return from foreign countries. bringing on his return from foreign countries, seeds or roots of various kinds—or perhaps, when he shall be advanced to the command, animals or trees, whose future productiveness may perpetuate his name as a public benefactor;—or if these opportunities be wenter. ities be wanting, he may, whilst abroad, make observations on the improvements in ships and cities. agriculture, cana's or rail-roads, and particularly in manners. He will thus be a *traveller*, an instruc-tive, agreeable companion, whom his friends and acquaintances will respect.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder COMMON COMPLAINTS.

"Four individuals have been received to the church since my last quarterly report. The averchurch since my last quarterly report. The average attendance on public worship has been considerably larger than in any preceding quarter of my residence here. Yet it is but too necessary to confess, that religion is in a low state among us. Even the watchman finds it apparently difficult to keep his heart glowing with that fervent zeal, which his holy vocation requires—and needs a more powerful unction from the Holy One. The outward difficulties that still attend us, are, indifference in the cause, on the one hand; and that necessity of calmcause, on the one hand; and that necessity of calmcause, on the one hand; and that necessity of calming old prejudices, which renders it difficult to reprove the delinquent, and urge them on to duty, on the other. Yet some, do appear to mourn over the cold state of the professed friends of Gol-and to wait and pray for better days. It is difficult, however, to make this neonle feel, that a read or expected injury from another member of the society, does not absolve them from the duty of publichy worshipping God!

ping God! Remarks. We are always glad to find missionaries looking into their own hearts, and inquiring how far their own deficiencies will account for the withholding of Divine influence. This duty they have stronger temptations to neglect, than ministers who have the charge of able and well organiz ed congregations—because their outward difficul-ties are greater, and press more constantly and heavily upon them. But it is a duty, whose neglect will involve evils that no amount of active labors

the teacher of this people, may be moved to go forth before them glowing with that holy love for the cause of God, and that fervent zeal for the salvation of souls, which carry the most effectual re-proof to delinquent Christians, and attract all classes of society to that point, where the Spirit of God can meet them, and cause them to feel a deep interest in their eternal concerns! Let that love and zeal here mentioned inflame the bosom of any ser vant of God, and we mistake the principles of the divine government much, if he do not shortly be-hold the mountain becoming a plain before Zerubbabel, and rejoice in a precious ingathering of souls.

2. A strange infatuation is that alluded to, in the st sentence of the foregoing extra olved from the duty of publicly worshipping God because his neighbor has erred, or is supposed to have erred, in his conduct toward him! On the same principle, a man is absolved from the duty of ence, by the faults of a neighbor. And on this principle, a man is absolved from the duty of sup-porting the gospel—and is at liberty to violate his contract with his minister—nay, to violate any other contract, and commit any other offence against the laws of God, by the faults of his neighbor! But will this principle stand the test of the judgment day?
Will it stand the test of reason, or common sense, even now? Vet it is to be remembered, that this same unscriptural and irrational principle extensively prevails, and forms one of the chief sources of desolution and ruin to the churches of Christ.

Whether a man be under a civil obligation to doubtless under a moral obligation to do it, both by his personal attendance, and his recuniary Con-tributions. No earthly power can prevent his victating these obligations. His mind may be enlight-ened and his conscience may be aroused—but he may resist light, and overpower conscience-and in God who cannot be deceived, and will not be mockenough is not said and written to meet the exigenchough is not said and written to meet the exigen-cies of the present day of rebuke and blasphemy. With ministers, a fastidious delicacy operates un-reasonably—and able laymen consider themselves too much occupied with other things to commit themselves, on a discussion not immediately falling, as they apprehend, within their province. But it is a subject of vast importance to the interests of Zion—and no man could render a more acceptable offering to God, than he who should fairly present to the Christian public the claims of Divine institu-tions to universal support. And it is not understood how ministers themselves can discharge their duty and declare the whole counsel of God, while they fail to arge this subject with all plainness and authority on their people. It is plain that the man who contributes little or nothing to the support of the gespel, will not long attend on its min -and he who neglects its ministrations will not be made wise unto salvation, unless the ordinary course of divine procedure be changed.

MMIOID 61413 V.13-14

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. COMPARISON.—THE LITTLE STAR.

Among the stars which travel on Through the broad realms of space, One distant star-a little one, Glowed in its quietness. Day after day, night after night It glimmered, feebly glimmer'd there, Unheeded was its lonely light, Unknown it was, that little star. There, round its circle hurrying, If it could think, it doubtless though Itself a very glorious thing. Because, of other worlds the light Had never travell'd yet so far; It only knew itself was bright-

Poor little lonely star.
But time will fly, and so will light; And light and time together flew, And on that star's bewilder'd sight The circling worlds their glory threw-Surpris'd, confused, it wheeled about And viewed the wonders o'er and o'er, Fancied its own dim light went out And fain it would have hid away, Could it have found a corner where Or quenched in vapours damp its ray. Yet glimmer'd on that little star. And soon it felt the influence sweet Of their purer, brighter glow, And meekly dared their eye to meet And even longed itself to shew. And when time had pass'd away, Time will fly and soon is gone, Some scatterings of a broken ray To other orbs came shining on.

Fair worlds, so glorious and gay They for the glimmerer little cared;
And, hurrying on their endless way,
The stars winked at it, and the planets stared. Worthless indeed the shining seemed Which such a speck could on them shed,

Yet, as it more distinctly beamed, It had some light, they said. And they confessed it had a right To be and shine as well as they, It never would eclipse their light

Would not obstruct their way. Besides, the source from which they drew Each glorious shining beam, Gave to that little star, they knew, Its pale and broken gleam So they together travelled on,

Though distant from each other far, The worlds that with such splendor shone And that little twinkling star.

For the Boston Recorder. ANSWER TO "THE BRIDE'S FARE-WELL."

The following lines were written at the request of the mother and sister of one who had been recently married, and removed from the banks of Connecticut river to New Connecticut; and who, after her arrival, had sent home "the Bride's Farewell," by Mrs. Hemans.

'Tis good to weep-o'er friends we loved, In earlier, happier days—
O'er distant walks where we have roved, With gushing sympathies— O'er fav'rite trees which once we tended-O'er flowers we loved to keep-When once we think, our joys are ended-Dear Sister!-you may weep! Tis good to weep-whene'er you think Of home and pleasures gone-Of all the tender ties that link Our kindred souls in one. The river still flows proudly by,

As rapidly and deep,
As when you left it with a sigh-Kind Sister!-you may weep! "Tis sweet to weep-the locusts yet, Are flourishing and green; The elms which you will ne'er forget, Are still as they have been; And, hark! - we hear the pensive strain. That long has been asleep, The tune, you loved, is struck again Dear Sister! -you may weep! 'Tis kind to weep-for, morn and eve, Are gathered round the fire, The circle you were forced to leave, To hear the voice of prayer. The hour is blest, when low we bow

Rapt in devotions deep! But Oh!-you are not with us now! Sweet daughter!-you may weep! Tis kind to weep-O, yes; 'tis kind, To drop the flowing tear, When sorrow presses on the mind,

For friends to us so dear. And we will think of her away, And her fond memory keep, And hope to meet, some better day, Where we shall cease to weep!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. LATE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our readers are apprized of the arrival of the re-inforcement to the Sandwich Island Mission, which sailed from this port in Nov. 1827. They landed at Honoruru on the 31st of March, after a passage of 148 days; during which they suffered much from sea-sickness and want of room .e dates of letters from them to their friends are down to the 11th of June last. We have before us one from Dr. and one from Mrs. Judd, published in the Utica Recorder; one from the Rev. E. W. Clark to the Rev. S. M'Keen, of Bradford, in the Vt. Chronicle. We have also one fro the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain one of the earlier Missionaries dated March 12th published in the Bennington Times; and copied one last week from the Christian Mirror, which wa written the 1st of June. Mr. Chamberlain confirms Mr. Bishop's account of the revival at Kailua; and Mr. Clark, that of the excitement on board the whale ship Enterprize as published in the N. Y. Observer. Leaving for this week

a few paragraphs concerning the state of the missions, and the destination of the reinforcement.

Mr. Chamberlain says; "We are called upon to humble curselves under the hand of God. He has visited us in taking away one of our number, and several others are in a very precarious state of health. Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Ely have all of them symptoms of an affection of the liver. The Lord has most wonderfully favored me with respect to health. He is trying me by mercies, O that I may so serve him that it will not be necessary for him to inflict trials."

pleasing accounts of the reception of the new comers;

of the scenery of the islands and other topics, we now copy

a few paragraphs concerning the state of the missions, and

Mr. Clark says, April 12th: "With respect to myself and Mary, we find ourselves at present pleasantly situated, in good stone house, built for Mr. Ellis. We board for present, at Mr. Bingham's. We have not yet seen the young king, as he is now absent from this place. We hope to see him soon, and get his formal approbation of our settlement on the islands. The missionary packet has now gone to Hawaii and Masi to invite the brethren on those islands to a general meeting. The stations of the reinforce-

ment will then be determined upon. We have no apprehension of suffering for want of the necessaries of life. We have seldom lived better than since we have been here."

He continues, June 11th, "The young king has returned, and given his formal assent to the settlement of the reinforcement. He is a pleasant lad about 15, but rather fond of his sports. He is a pleasant lad about 15, but rather fond of his sports. He is very much under the control of the high chiefs, who are all our decided friends. There has been a general meeting of the mission. Agreeably to the request of Mr. Evarts, I am to remain at this station, and preach part of the time in English. Mr. Guick is going to Taui. Mr. Andrews has gons to Lahaina. Mr. Green expects to visit the N. W. Coast, if a good opportunity shall offer. He is going to Hawaii for the present. The physician and printer remain here. The prospects of this mission, I think, were never more flattering than at present. There is a very general attention to preaching and instruction. Books are devoured as fast as they can be printed. The history of Joseph has just been published, and is read with great eagerness.—We hope in many cases, that the spirit of God is giving efficacy to divine trath. We hear from Hawaii that many are anxiously inquiring, what they shall do to be sared. Six persons have just been examined for admission to the church in this place. Others are expected to come forward soon. We experience yet no particular inconvenience from a change of climate. In the middle of the day, the sun is now very scorching, as it is directly over our heads; but out of the sun, the constant trade winds render it very comfortable."

Negro Christians .- I will state a remarkable cir-Negro Caristians.—I will state a remarkable cir-cumstance, communicated by captain Smith, who was long resident at Tripoli. He says that among the negro slaves, mostly of a vigorous handsome race, brought from the interior of Africa to Tripoli, there are many who call themselves Christians, though they are extremely ignorant, and strangers alike to circumcision and to the most ancient symbol of Christianity—the cross. One evening, just bol of Christianity—the cross. One evening, just as a ship belonging to the pacha of Tripoli, bringing some of these slaves from Algiers, came to an anchor, the evening bell was rung in a vessel which lay at a distance. The negroes joyfully sprang up, called to their companions, embracing one another with transport, and exclaiming, "Campan! Campan!" This Latin or Italian word led the interpreter to inquire the cause of the general joy. He was informed by the slaves that in each of the negro towns of their native country there was an over onformed by the gaves that in each of the negro towns of their native country there was an open place, where stood a building provided with a bell. This bell is rung morning and evening for prayers, after which the priest delivers an exhortation to the assembly. The people knew nothing of idois or images of saints in their temples, but they seemed to have a cort of hely communication. When it is the to have a sort of holy communion. Where is the country of these black Christians situated?—Present State of Christianity and of Missionary Establishments, by F. Shoberl, 1828.

Synod of Indiana.—The annual meeting was held Oct. 16—20, at Vincennes. Present, 19 ministers. But a few years since, the country included within its limits was a howling wilderness. Now, the Synod has under its care 4 Presbyteries, more the Synon has under us care 4 Presbytenes, more than 80 organized congregations, and about 34 ministers and licentiates. More than half the con-gregations are destitute. There have been added to the churches under the care of this Synod, during the last year, on examination and confession of their faith 546—by certificate 151; making the total number in communion, so far as reported to Synod, 2640. Several churches have been blessed with revivals in the course of the season. The church of Livonia has received 40, of New Albany, 29, (which has more than doubled the church;) of Hanover, 40, (7 of whom were young men of the Hanover Academy;) of SandCreek, 40; Jeff 1son church, 28; church at Crawfordsville, 37; the church of Indiana, Knox county, 63. Other churches visited, are those of Graham, Pisgah, Orleans, and Olive Ridge.

Western Intell. abr.

Synod of Ohio .- At the meeting of this body in Chillicothe, Oct. 16th, there were present 47 minis-ters and 20 ruling elders. Five Presbyteries and about 30 churches and congregations have been about 30 churches and congregations have been signally visited with divine influences; and nearly 2000 souls have been added to the churches. The churches which have been most signally blessed are those of Gallipolis, Springfield, Walnut Hills, the First and Second of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Mount Carmel, Sevenmile, Eastern Liberties, Venice, Pleasant Ridge, Hopewell, Somerset, Bath and Reading, in the Presbytery of Cincinnati; within the bounds of which nearly 1000 have been added to the church on a profession of their faith in the to the church on a profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. In the Presbytery of Columbus, the township of Berkshire, Kingston, Berlin, Harlem, Oxford, Blendon, and the church at Worthington, have participated in the Divine favour, about 200 have been brought to bow to the sceptre of the Lord Jesus. To the church at Granville, in the Presbytery of Lancaster, 83 have been added, and others are cherishing the hope, that they have passed from death unto life. 19 Sabbath school teachers, and some children have become the subjerts of this merciful visitation. The congregations of Hartford, Bennington, and Burlington have enjoyed a pleasant season of spiritual refreshing. the latter place, a church of 53 has been formed.

At Lebanon, in the Presbytery of Miami, about 80 persons have indulged a hope in the mercy of God, through Christ. Nine young persons have been received from the Sabbath school to the communion of the church. Bethel, also of this Presbytery, has been visited.—Pandect, abr.

STRAFFORD COUNTY, N. H.

STRAFFORD COUNTY, N. H.

It will be interesting to the friends of Zion to learn, that in the course of the year which is now hastening to a close, in the desolate county of Strafford, N. H. there have been six Ortholox Congregational ministers settled, one new church formed, two new houses for worship erected and dedicated; and another, which had gone to decay, has been repaired and the feeble church worshipping in it have already a candidate for settlement preaching with them, for whose support they are uniting their efforts.

The towns which have been supplied with ministers during the year, are Durham, Dover, Somersworth, Barrington, Wakefield and Moultonborough. In the two last named towns are uninisters over 70 years of age whose hearts have been much cheered to see their flocks, which had well nigh been scattered for want of that attention, they were unable by reason of age and infirmity to render, again coliected and put under the care of shepherds in younger life. The new church has been formed in a town where it is not known that a congregational church ever existed before, new chirch has been formed in a town where it is not known that a congregational church ever existed before, and now consists of 10 members who are auxiously looking for some one to break to them the bread of life. One of the houses of worship referred to is in a town, where 36 years ago there was a church of about 30 members and a settled minister. Now there is no church and no preaching except by other denominations. The other house of worship has been exceted by the great sacrifices of a small feeble settled minister. Now there is no except by other denominations. The other house of worship has been creeted by the great sacrifices of a small feeble church, formed a few years since where no church before existed; and, surrounded by other denominations, are now looking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for assistance to support a ministoking to the benevolent for a support a support a ministoking to the benevolent for a support a support a ministoking to the benevolent for a support a suppor

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.

A seaman, who had been long among those who seek the gratification of their own passions, regardless of the consequences, was drawn by curiosity into the "Seamen's Chapel," and there received re-ligious impressions, which resulted in hopeful conversion to God. On his arrival in port, he had been accustomed to invite the sailors of his acquaintance to his boarding house, and give them " a On his next voyage, the change produced in him while at home, became more apparent and confirmed; and he daily seemed to feel an increasing solicitude for the salvation of others. When he returned again to his native city, he invited his shipmates, as usual, to his boarding-house;—but what was their surprise, when, instead of the bottle and the social glass, their comrade produced the Bible, and began reading a chapter, mingling with its precious truths, earnest exhortation, and concluding with prayer. His labors were not without effect; a few prayer. His labors were not without effect; a few scoffed—but most went away in tears pronouncing it the "best treat" they ever received.

What pious sailor will go and do likewise? N. H. Obs.]

REVIVALS.

Georgia.—Brother Stansell, from Washington County, writes us as follows—" our revivals in Georgia are still prosperous in many places." Bible and Tract Societies, continue to flourish. The cause of temperance is gaining strength; vice and immorality are decreasing, and the true evangelical religion of Jesus is increasing. The consequence is that God's people are increasing, exhorters, preachers, churches and associations are increasing, and we begin to indulge the fond hope that the glorious period is rolling on when all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest C. Star.

Louisiana.—Brother Nathaniel Holley writes Nov. 6. 1823, thus from Cherryville. We have good reason to believe that our Zion is gradually increasing; one church was added to our number at the late meeting, and we were informed that a delegate from Negreete designed to be with us, but missed his way and did not arrive. We are a fee-ble band, but as our God is good and faithful, we have more reason for thankfulness than for despair. Seventeen years ago when I first landed on the banks of the Bayou Boeuf, there was no such thing as π Baptist Church on the west of the Mississippi in this state. We have now twelve churches and filteen ministers of the gospel."

Rev. B. H. Wilson writes from Mc Donough, Ga, as follows—"In the course of the last year, I have baptized 115 in Sharon Church, of which I am pastor, and the revival is still progressing. The spirit of Missions through the blessing of God, is still increasing.

Cincinnati, Ohio .- The Pandect of the 8th inst. gives the following account of the present state of religion in that city, where a great revival has been before reported. Meetings for public worship are numerously, decently and solemnly attended—meet-ings for social prayer and mutual edification among christians, are multiplied and attended with deep in-terest—hopeful additions from time to time, are made to the evangelical churches of different denominations—a more ively and liberal f eling is manifested by increased exertions in behalf of sab-bath schools, tract societies and other benevolent

Hillsborough, Ohio .- On the first Sabbath in No. vember, thirty-eight persons were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough, on the profession of their faith in Christ—and about forty more were asking what they must do to inherit eter-Vis. and Tel.

In Little Britain, N. C .- A revival has taken place, in which, in four months, 119 new members were added to the church there.

Smithville, N. Y.—A letter from a gentleman in Smithville, Jefferson County, to his friend in this city, dated December 8, says, "When I wrote last, the Lord was with us of a truth; and has gathered some choice fruit amongst thorns and thistles.—We afterwards became cold and lukewarm; but, my friend, I think that the Lord is rousing up his people; I think there is a cloud of mercy hovering ove us. Pray for us."

N. Y. Obs.

Guilford, Vt .- Since the 25th of May, 16 souls have professed faith in Christ, and become mem-bers of the Baptist church in this place. The Methodists share in the work, which continued as late as the 15th of November. Watchman.

St. Johnsbury, Barnet and Waterford, Vt .- The Vermont Telegraph mentions a revival in these towns, which commenced early last spring, and brought about 50 persons into the Baptist church whose members reside in these towns.

Number Three, Me .- Zion's Advocate gives an account of the organization of a Baptist church in this settlement, which consists of \$1 members. A-bout 11 years ago, two families moved into this place on the Milnon acres, which was then a wil-derness. Within 7 or 8 years past, others have joined them, and among these a few praying souls. Two or three years since, a preacher went among them a short time and ten or more obtained a hope Since that time they have generally had public wor-ship on the sabbath, but seldom preaching. Du-ring the last fall a powerful work of grace prevail-ed until it extended generally thro' the settlement.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1828

MAILS ON THE SABBATH.

The proposal for having the mails stopped and post offices closed on the Sabbath, receives an extensive and prompt approbation, beyond what we had dared to expect. All the eligious papers aid the cause of course, except the Columbian Star, in which friend Brantly has thrown a whole bucket of water upon the zeal which he deems injudicious and intemperate. Many too of the political papers have aided the cause in a way that does them honor. Among these, we can now recal to mind the Boston Commercial Gazette, the Boston Patriot, the N. E. Palladium, the Salem Register, the Newburyport Herald, the Worcester Yeoman, the Litchfield County Post, the New Haven Chronicle, and the N. York National Advocate; and doubtless many others might be added. Several of these represent the current of opinion in their vicinities to be in favor of the measure. A public meeting was to be held in Salem on Tuesday evening, to consider the subject. The petition circulating in New York has already about 5000 names That in this city is receiving accessions fast, and is headed by some of the first citizens. A Memorial prepared here has been sent to nearly every Post Master in New England, with a Circular from a dozen leading gentlemen, inviting the general and immediate co-operation of all the friends of the Sabbath, in procuring signatures. Circumstances utterly beyond our control forbid our inserting this Memorial. The citizens of Philadelphia have taken hold of the bu in serious earnest. Add to this, that the Post Master General has shown himself friendly to all practicable reform, and that a proposition for additional legislation in the case, has already been made in Congress.

We lope and pray that the voice of New-England may be heard at Washington, and that it will be without one discordant note. On the proposition in the National Legislature, one paper remarks as follows: "Among the symptoms of reform abroad at the present day, we notice much pleasure a motion in Congress to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in the army; and another of no less importance, to prohibit the transpor-tation of the mail on the Sabbath. It would be worth the efforts of a whole session to accomplish effectually even two objects so interesting to the welfare of our Republic."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

While the friends of their country are circulating Memo-rials to Congress respecting the Sabbath, we hope each of them will take with him a Memorial for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. For this purpose we have inserted one which is circulating in this city, which has the signature of Lt. Gov. Winthrop and many others of our most respectable citizens. It was prepared by an Association of gentlemen, who have given the subject a close and earnest attention. To remove every ground of hesitation, we remark, that the petitioners contemplate only a gradual and constitutional abolition; and such an one as would be welcome to all the sober and reflecting slave-holders at the South. On this point, the gentlemen who originated this Memorial speak advisedly.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following is the Memorial referred to in ing paragraph as now circulating in this city.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully shows;

That in their opinion the existence of domestic shavery, in the District of Columbia, has become a great evil and a reproach to the citizens of the United States;—that however unavoidable was the origin of slavery, they are satisfied that both justice and expediency require its al-olition in all sommunities, where a prudent forecast shall not discover greater evils, as likely to result from the change;—that the circumstances of climate and the face of the country within this District cannot be alleged, as they have been in some other quarters of our Republic, indispensably to demand the employment of slave labor, instead of free labor, in the cultivation of the earth, or in any other of the applications of industry:—that the experience of all the states in this union wherein the manumission of slaves has been universally effected, either immediately or gradually, is highly encouraging, and affords satisfactory proof of the advantages to be derived from an extension of the practice; that, while they recognize in the individual states the sole right of legislation on this subject within their respective limits, and well know that it is in several of our sister states among the most difficult subjects of legislative provision, and in some may be thought too deeply involved with their vital interests to justify the intrusion of advice from strangers, yet they cannot forbear to perceive, that in the District of Columbia, where Congress lave exclusive jurisdiction, every citizen of the Republic is implicated in the existence of such an evil, and the perpetuation of this state of servitude is not required by the general condition of society, and must therefore be inexpedient and unjust;—Wherefore, they earnestly desire that the wisdom of the National Legislature may be directed to the provision of such measures for the gradual emancipation of Africans desire that the wisdom of the National Legislature may be directed to the provision of such measures for the gradual emancipation of Africans and descendants of Africans, or for the prospective abolition of slavery within the said Dis-trict, in such manner as may seem most consistent with the Federal Constitution, the claims of property, the honor of the nation, and the rights of humanity.

HONORING THE SABBATH.

The Editors of the Baltimore American, one of the most noted political papers in the country, thus announce their intentions respecting labor on the Sabbath which we mention

"Having come to the determination of closing our office, and of suspending all labor in it on the Sabbath day, we deem it proper to inform our readers and advertising friends of the fact. The custom of working in morning newspaper offices upon the Sabbath, if we mistake not, had its origin in this country at those evenful periods of our history, when our existence as a nation was involved in doubt, and when the receipt of important intelligence presented a plea of necessity for an occasional excoachment on that day. But whatever may have given rise to the custom, it is a melancholy truth that of late years it has become so common, that at present the ordinary labor of the morning newspaper office are prosecuted as regularly on the Sabbath, as on any other day of the week. Now we apprehend, and, indeed, feel confident, that every reader who bestows a moment's reflection on the subject will agree with us, that there can be no necessity for such a state of things; no plea nor excuse whatever for this habitual and regular violation of the Divine Commandment which enjoins us to "keep holy the Sabbath day," and to "do no manner of work" thereon, as plainly as it declares "Thou shalt do no marder." We have endeavored, for some time past, so to arrange our affairs that as little labor as possible might be performed on Sunday; but the attempt has proved, as might be readily supposed, futile and unsatifactory; and we have therefore "Having come to the determination of closing our office, fairs that as little labor as possible might be performed on Sunday; but the attempt has proved, as might be readily supposed, futile and unsatisfactory; and we have therefore come to the conclusion that it is only by an entire and conscientious suspension of the ordinary business of this office on the Sabbath, that we can be just either to ourselves, or those in our employ. According to this determination, the paper which issues on Monday morning will be closed on the preceding Sattraday night, instead of being kept open for the mails which arrive on Sunday. Thus enjoying the privileges of the Sabbath in common with all other classes of the community, we shall come to our duties at the opening of the week with renewed energy and zeal for their efficient and faithful discharge. This arrangement, we wish our readers to be assured, shall not cause them to be in arrears with any intelligence of interest which the Sunday mails may bring; as it is our intention to issue such intelligence in an extra sheet, at an early hour on Monday morning."

PRINTING OFFICES ON THE SABBATH.

The example of the Editors of the Baltimore American, in determining to close his office and suspend labor on the Sabbath, has apparently affected other Editors. The N. Y. Nat. Advocate approves the determination, and says the same thing is under consideration among the publishers of the Daily Morning papers in that city. The Boston Gazette greets the suggestion with great satisfaction, and would be nch gratified if a similar plan could be carried into effect in Boston." The Salem Register says,

in Boston." The Salem Register says,

"The hint appears to have excited much attention nongst the publishers of Daily Papers, in New-York, Boston, and several other places, and a wish is pretty generally expressed that the labors at their offices may be suspended on the Sabbath, if practicable. We think there would be no difficulty in the case, if publishers would set themselves earnestly about the work of reformation. It was in former times believed that this namer could not be issued on Monday earnestly about the work of reformation. It was in former times believed that this paper could not be issued on Monday morning, without toiling most of the Sabbath, and it was our fortune to pass our apprenticeship almost "without a Sabbath." But in rectoring our days of publication six years since, to the days on which the paper was originally published, we determined to avoid an encroachment on the Sabbath, if possible, and thus far we have completely succeeded. Our workmen have been as much exempt from labor on that day as those of any other calling. Our office is shut up from Saturday evening to Monday morning, and we have heard no complaints from our subscribers that our Monday's paper is destitute of News."

BOSTON LYCEUM.

A writer in the Palladium has suggested a plan for a Ly-ceum in this city, which we shall copy next week. This A writer in the Palladium has suggested a plan for a Lyceum in this city, which we shall copy next week. This system of improvement receives almost universal approbation, for villages and neighborhoods in the country; and we have never for a moment doubted, that it is equally as well. have never for a moment doubted, that it is equally as well adapted to the city, and as imperiously demanded by the situation and wants of our population. The plan needs modifying for this purpose, beyond a doubt; and, to have a plan uggested, may be the readiest mode of inducing that inquiry and discussion which will eventually secure the wisest mod-

INFANT SCHOOLS -On Tuesday evening last, an Address on Infant Schools was delivered in Dr. Channing's Church, by WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. Editor of the Jour nal of Education. It was a lucid and convincing argument in favor of those institutions, which are fast becoming favorites with the community. We do not believe, of course that the wisest cultivation will develop real moral goodness from the heart of a child, because we do not believe it there. With this exception, the sentiments of the address appeared to us to be based on truth and experience.

THE LADIES' FAIR, for the support of Infant Schools, (which was mentioned in our paper of the 4th.) is held in the Athenœum-Hall, Pearl-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the present week. Admittance 25 cents children half price.

PEACE SOCIETY .- An Address will be delivered in the Old South This Evening, by Mr. J. P. BLANCHARD, for the Massachusetts Peace Society. Time, half past 6;

Missionaries to Greece.—The Rev. Mr. PROUDEIT of Newburyport is appointed to this service, by the General Assembly's Board of Missions at Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, an Episcopal Missionary to Greece, is expected to sail from Boston this day.

IS IT WORTH THE MONEY!

We sometimes hear the Remark that the RECORDER is too dear; and inquiry is made if it cannot be afforded at a less price.-Probably it would tend in some measure to settle this question, if some person should count the number of articles referred to in the Index on the last page of this paper; and after ascertaining the number, calculate how mucl each article cost, allowing the whole to be charged at \$3, or \$2,50. Should such a calculation be made, we should e glad to know the result.

The articles under the head of Secular Summary, are not referred to in the Index-and may be added to the num-

VIEW OF THE COLLEGES.

der of Oct. 24, p. 172, sizteen Colleges, viz. Waterville, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Vermont U., Mid-dlebury, Williams, Amherst, Harvard, Brown U., Yale, Union, Hamilton, Columbia, Princeton, Dickinson, and U. of Pennsylvania, gave the following aggregates-1823-'24-'25-'26-'27

Sixteen Colleges, 448 488 488 517 The list may now be completed. Sixteen Colleges, Washington College, Hartford, Geneva C. 492 18 8 20 8 24 24 Rutgers C. Centre C. Danville, Ky. Franklin C. Ga.
Univ. of Georgia,
Western U. of Pa.
Jefferson C. Pa.
Univ. of Nashville, Total in 31 Colleges,

For the Boston Recorder. ITALY A FIELD FOR MISSIONARY OPERA-TIONS.

Messrs. Editors,—Whilst the Christian world are arousing from their slumbers and sending the glorious gospel
of Jesus Christ into the dark and benighted corners of the
earth, I have long wished that Italy might engage more
earnestly and more efficiently than it ever has done their
sympathies and their prayers. I have not introduced the
subject to tell of the thick moral darkness that broads over
that once favoured land; but merely to ask why Italy may
not be considered a good field for a devoted and perseveing American Missionary! When I was at Leghorn, Oh,
how did I wish that my voice might be heard over the wide
wastes of waters that separated me from my native hand,
pleading with irresistible eloquence for a humble and devoted missionary of the Cross. At Leghorn, as I am credibly
informed, a missionary has only to obtain the correct of the
Grand Duke of Tuscany and he may prosecute his labours
unmolested, and there is overy reason to hope with success.
An Episcopalian minister is now labouring there, and the
assembly worships in peace: but it does not exceed 50 persons.
Honing these remarks will occasion other inquisities in for Messrs. Editors,-Whilst the Christian world are a-

sons.

Hoping these remarks will occasion other inquiries in favour of a missionary being sent to Italy, I subscribe myself.

For the Boston Recorder. NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR MINISTERS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR MINISTE'S.

Messrs. Editors,—Among the numerous "Cards" published in the Recorder, I have never seen one acknowledging a life membership to the "Prison Discipline Society." This Society assists in the support of several Chaplains in Penitentiaries, by which means the Gospel has been preached to hundreds of our enlappy fellow countrymen, who certainly most needed, and who would otherwise have remained destitute of this means of grace. The ministratic is of these Chaplains have been attended with great success. Many other Penitentiaries might be thus favored, if the Society had the funds necessary to support Chaplains. Now would it not be a benevolent act, as well as a gratifying New Year's Present to the Pastors of our Charches, if the Ladies in each Congregation, among their praisewarthy benevolent exertions, should contribute thirty dollars to constitute their Minister a Life Member of the Prison Discipline Society?

The Treasury is kept by Mr. CHARLES CLEVELAND, No. 43, Market Street, Boston.

"I was in prison and ye visited me."

PREMIUM TRACT,

PREMIUM TRACT,

On the Character and Prospects of the Heathen.

A Benevolent Individual has placed at the disposal of the American Tract Society, the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be awarded by the Publishing Committee to the author of the best Tract, not exceeding 12 pages in length on "The Character and Prospects of the Heathen."

The Publishing Committee will receive Tracts on this subject until the first day of April, 1829. Communications must be transmitted (post paid) to "William A. Hallock, Cor. Sec. of the Am. Tract Society, No. 144 Nassas street, New York." The Author's name must accompany the Tract in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened unless in the instance of the successful Tract.

By order of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society.

James Milnor, Chairman.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1828.

A premium of Fifty Dollars, it will be recollected is al-

A premium of Fifty Dollars, it will be recollected is also offered for the best Tract, "calculated to attract attention and secure respect, while it plainly and briefly obvious test the trite objections usually urged against the Bible, and states the plainest & most forcible proofs of its authenticity. Also the same sum as a premium for the best Tract on The Extent of Female Influence, and the importance of

The Extent of remain Innuence, and the importance of exerting it in favor of Christianity."

The conditions of each of these premiums are the same as of the first mentioned, except that the Tracts must be presented on or before the first day of March, 1829, and the length of the Tracts is not specified.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, of the American Education Society, will be holden in Boston, on the second Wednesday of January next, (Jan. 14th.) at the "Huntington Committee-room," over the Bookstore of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, No. 49 Washington Street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A meeting of the Examining Committee will be holden, at the same place, on the preceding day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of attending to the examination of any individuals who may wish to apply for the patronage of the society,

2w E. Cornelius, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To ensure its perfect correctness, we are aware that every possible care has been taken, and, knowing, as we do, through whose hands it has passed, we venture to challenge through whose hands it has passed, we venture to challenge competition for it, in this respect, with any book, certainly any edition of the Prayer Book, which has ever issued from the American Press. We have been favored with several of the sheets; and find it, in every respect, well and handsomely executed—on good linen paper—with a new, & very clear, and beautiful type—and with a strict attention, not only to the essentials of good printing, but to those lesser graces by [the want of] which the tasteful eye is so often offended in American books. The Society have very judiciously put out their first edition on three different qualities of paper.

[Episc. Watch.] qualities of paper. [Episc. Watch.

VOUTIUS COMPANION-Vol. II. Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price \$1 a year in adv.

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CONTENTS OF No. 25.

Narrative.—Recollections of a Pastor.—Religion. Is not this Strange? Visit to a grave-yard.—Moratity. The Sacrifice of Abraham.—Obitany. Death, by hydrophobia, of a child in India.—The Nursery. The Happy Old Man.—Editorial. God put me here.—Miscellany. Detraction. Proverb.—Poetry. Stanzas to the Rose of Autumn. Hymn for a Child.

CONTENTS OF No. 26.

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tumn. Hymn for a Child.

CONTENTS OF NO. 26.

Narrative. The Mercy of God to the Righteous and their Posterity.—Natural History. The Beaver.—The Sabbath School.—A Voice from Eternity, addressing Sabath School Teachers and Scholars.—The Nursery. The Morning Lesson.—Morality. Roman Virtue exemplified. Ancedote of Admiral Watson.—Editorial. On Thanksgiving.—Epistolary. Juvenile Correspondence, No. 1. Emily to Aurelia. Proverbs.—Poetry. Hebrew. The Deaf and Dumb at prayers. On the Death of a Boy.

Letter to the Editors of the Youth's Companion, from a Superintendant of a Sabbath School in the State of Maine, dated Dec. 16, 1828.

Maine, dated Dec. 16, 1828.

"We are exceedingly interested in this little messenger of truth, and we find it very useful in our Sabbath School. Every sabbath we give it to many of the children in lieu of a book. We open our school by reading one of the interesting stories which it contains—we do this precisely at nine o'clock and this induces the children to be at the school punctually at the time. The children of our school appear it to be more interested in these papers than they are in the Books of the Library.—We had some round sticks turned just the length of the paper, and had then split in the middle, in the woenla of the stick made tapering. Then we put the papers between the sticks, and have a couple of rings to slide on at each end—we put on a sheet of paper for a cover; we then roll it up and put a string round it. This does not wear the paper out as it does in folding them up. We hope your subscribers will constantly increase, till every family in our beloved country is supplied with one."

the Boston Recorder.

the Christian world are a-sending the glorious geapel benighted corners of the I Italy might engage more an it ever has done their have not introduced the darkness that broade over rely to ask why Italy may for a devoted and persever-hen I was at Leghorn, Oh-ight be heard ever the wide me from my native land. Leghorn, as I am credible o obtain the consent of the nay prosecute his labours naon to hope with success, a labouring there, and the it does not exceed 50 per-

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the Boston Recorder.

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TION SOCIETY. Coard of Directors, of the nuary next, (Jan. 14th,) at om," over the Bookstore of o. 49 Washington Street, at

day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CATIONS.

er Book.—The Massachu-ciety have just published an Book of Common Prayer, pness, beauty, and accuracy, been equalled in this country-ess, we are aware that every a, and, knowing, as we do, assed, we venture to challenge pect, with any book, certainly ok, which has ever issued from we been favored with several of respect, well and handsome-er-with a new, & very clear er—with a new, & very character a strict attention, not only to g, but to those lesser graces to the control of the control of

ANION-Vol. II. 1.18 & RAND, at the Office -Price &1 a year in adv. or No. 25. of a Pastor.—Religion. Is

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Mackingw Mission .- Mackinaw as the centre of Indian Trade, is on some accounts a spot of unrival Indian Trade, is on some accounts a spot of univalled importance. There are at present about 120
children in the Mission family, whose family Tribes
are found at almost all points of the compass—and
at various distances from 40 miles to more than
2000. They speak several different languages, and
their return to their Tribes will prepare the way
for Missionary operations in many places.

W. Intell.

Departure of Missionaries.—A meeting, of a most interesting character, was held last Tuesday at the house of Mr. A. G. Phelps, Cliff-street, on occasion of the departure of the Rev. John Thompson (late of Princeton Theological Seminary,) Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Fuller, for Carmel, Cherokee nation. About forly of the friends of missions were present. The services were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, which was followed by the singing of a hymn. The Rev. Mr. Temple, late missionary at Malta, then read the latter part of the 20th chapter of Acts, and made a very appropriate address to the mission family about to depart. After another song of praise, Mr. 'T. offered the closing prayer, and the exercises were concluded, by sing-ing the 535th of the Village Hymns. A considerable number of the persons present accompanied the family to the place of embarkation—N. Y. Obs.

Maine Missionary Society.—This Society has an agent, the Rev. Mr. Wood, employed in soliciting aid for its funds. A public meeting was held last week in Portland, preparatory to his labors in that place. Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. and by Rev. Messrs. Tyler and Jenkins. The Mirror says, that a subscription paper, which was drawn up several months ago by a friend to the Society, has nine subscribers of fifty dollars each, procured without any special effort, some of the subscribers having called at the Treasurer's office without any naving cancer at the Areasurer's once without any solicitation, and left their names for that sum. Only three of these belong to Portland.

Generally Assembly's Missions .- The number of missionaries appointed under the patronage of the Board since May last now amounts to 58.

Portland Female Charitable Society .- On the evening of the last Lord's day, a discourse was de-livered in behalf of this Society, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, from James ii, 14—17, and a collection of about \$80, taken to increase the Society's means of aecomplishing their benevolent purposes .- C. Mir.

The Bible Society of Philadelphia, on the 17th of Sept. 1827, resolved to supply the destitute in the State of Pennsylvania, with the Bible, within three They calculated on the aid of other Societies, and have received it to some extent. They have themselves done much toward the supply; having expended \$14,960, and received in remittances from the several counties \$3,717, and incurred

The Albany Example, -of efficient measures for bringing the children of every family into Sabbath Schools, is probably about to be imitated in the city of New-York. A general meeting of the managers, teachers and friends of Schools, was to be held last Monday evening, to adopt some measures for that purpose. The Observer says: "From an actual survey of the Seventh Ward, it is ascertained that not less than 500 children of this description are embraced within its limits; while only 600 are connected with any of our various Sabbath Schools. If the same proportion holds good throughout the city, the whole number of children in the different Wards who are willing to attend the Sabbath Schools and do not, (basing our estimate upon the census of 1825,) is five thousand eight hundred and fifty."

The Boston Sunday School Society, (Unitarian,) embraces 9 schools, 105 teachers, and 1062 schol-

Donations .- A writer in the Philadelphian, "although he is not an admirer of royalty," is encouraged by the following fact which he relates. Last spring, articles of the greatest variety, made in the capital cities of Prussia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, were sold in Baltimore to the amount of more than \$900; all of which were made by the hands of pious females of the first circles of Germany, not even excepting the ladies of the court, and forwarded to America for the benefit of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.

Miss Mary Brown, who lately died at Hampton her minister and twenty-three of her relations life members of the Windham County (Conn.) Tract Society; and to each of her brothers and sisters has given a copy of Scott's Family Bible.

A collection was taken up in the meeting house of the first parish in this town, on Thanksgiving day amounting to \$82,78, in aid of Home Missions; besides \$5 enclosed in a paper, for the distribution of Tracts in the Mississippi Valley.—Northamp. Gaz.

The North Western Branch, of the Am. Educaconsiderable donations of bedding and clothes.

The Anti Universalist, is about to be removed from Providence to this city, as a more central situ-ation. Our readers are apprized of its object and character. With men in some states of mind, it is calculated we believe to be useful; although it has more to do with ridicule and invective than we can fully approve. There is a discussion at present going on in its pages, between the editor and a univer indertaken by mutual agreement. which attracts the attention of persons on both sides of the question; which we hope may have a favorable influence on the minds of the wavering.

The Pandect, which has been published about four months, under the editorial care of two clergy men of Cincinnati, is to receive a new editor, Mr. S. Robinson. It is also to admit secular articles which it has heretofore excluded.

A monthly publication, consisting of eight octa-vo pages, has been commenced at Philadelphia, un-der the title of the Advocate of Peace, and Christian Patriot.

The Literary and Evangelical Magazine, hereunder the editorial charge of the Rev. Dr. Rice, is iscontinued, or suspended for the present.

The Scottish Missionary Society have published a part of Dr. Wayland's Sermon of the Dignity of the Missionary Enterprize, as a Quarterly

Borcery Church, N. Y .- The Rev. Mr Hawes, of Hartford, has declined the invitation to take the charge of this church.

Rev. Mr. Tinson, Baptist Missionary from Jamaica, we learn from Zion's Advocate, has arrived at Portland. He was lately mentioned in the atchman, as contemplating a visit to our States.

Ehenezer Church .- The Rev. J. Lee has relinquished the charge of this church, which is situated in West-Centre to Boston; and Rev. Stephen Dutton, of New-York, has ecome the pastor. This church is of the Methodist Episcepal order and designed for the colored population.

The Ladies of Quebec propose to open a bazaar, for the tale of articles of their manufacture; the proceeds of which, are given to the poor. This charitable institution, uniting areas advantages, produced a very large sum last year.

DEDICATION.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. the new Orthodox Meeting On Wednesday the 17th inst. the new Orthodox Meetinghouse in Shirley, was solomly consecrated to the God of Redemption, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The venerable Dr. Chaplin of Groton, invoked the divine blessing, after a few pertinent remarks. The Rev. D. Palmer, of Townsend, made the Introductory Prayer, Rev. J. Todd of Groton, preached the Dedication Sermon, from Acts 5: 38, 39.—Rev. Geo. Fisher of Harvard, made the Consecrating Prayer, and the Rev. P. Payson of Leominister, made the Concluding Prayer. After the services the Sacrament was administered to a numerous collection of Christians from different churches, the Rev. Messrs. Todd and Putnam of Fitchburg, officiating.

churches, the Rev. Messrs. Todd and Putnam of Fitchburg, officiating.

The numerous friends of Christ who have aided the little church in Shirley, to erect this house, will rejoice to learn that the word is finished.

It is a small neat brick house, finished in a very workmanly manner, and will seat quite an audience. It is hoped and confidently believed that those who have sympathized with this small band of disciples, will never regret their kindness, and that they will not cease to pray, that God would provide them a pastor, who shall be a man "full of the Holy Ghost," and whose labors shall be blessed to the salvation of many souls now ready to perish. The fact that such a house has been erected, under such circumstances, gave great joy to the numerous friends of Zion who were present, and it is believed that all felt that it was a day which would long be sweet in their recollections.

Com.

The new Meeting House recently erected at Newmarket, N. H. was dedicated on Saturday evening last. Sermon by Rev. John P. Cleaveland, of Salem.

On 2d inst. an Orthodox Congregational Church was instituted in the flourishing factory village at Amockeng Falls, Goffstown, N. H. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lancaster of Gilmanton. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Church of Pelbam. Recognition of the Church by Rev. Dr. Harris of Dunbarton. Fellowship of the churches, by Rev. Mr. Wood of Goffstown, and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tolman of Dunstable, Mass. The church consists of 10 members and several more will unite as soon as letters of dismission from other churches can be obtained.

On Tussday, the 2d inst. a Baptist Church was publicly recognized at Seabrook, N. H. and Rev. Tinothy P. Ropks installed over it as Pastor.

ORDINATIONS, &c. Dec. 3d, the Rev. CHARLES B. STORES was inducted into office as Professor of Christian Theology, in the College of the Western Reserve, Ohio. Prayers by Rev. S. J. Bradstreet and Harvey Coe. Rev. Caleb Pitkin, President of the Board, delivered an address and performed the service of induction. Afterwards Mr. Storrs delivered an address.

induction. Afterwards Mr. Storrs delivered an address.

At Bennington, Vt. Dec. 18th, as an Evangelist in the Baptist connexiou, Rev. HENRY S. BALDWIN.

In Winchester, Va. by the Presbytery of Winchester, on the 4th inst. the Rev. David H. Riddle was ordained and installed Pastor of Kint-Street Church and Operkon. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Hall. The Rev. Dr. Mathews presided and offered the ordaining Prayer; the Rev. Wm. H. Foote gave the Charge to the Pastor, and the Iev. J. M. Brown addressed the people.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Q" will appear next week; and other correspondents will receive attention, as soon as practicable in the new

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Greece is delivered up to the French expedition, without any act of hostility against the Porte. Coron has been delivered to Gen. Iburce Sebastiani. Modon, Navarin and Patras did not capitulate, but the garrisons declared that they would make so resistance to the French troops. The Mussulmans are immediately to be transported, the Turks to Asia Minor and the Egyptions to Alexandria.

It is said the new levy of troops in Russia will raise the army to 900,000—400,000 of whom can be marched against the Turks. The new levies in Poland are filling up with enthusiasm.

The new levies in Poland are filling up with enting 1.5m.

The Havre Phare of the 3d mentions a report, that, after
the fall of Varna, Omar Vrione effected his retreat, and was
pursued by the Prince Eugene of Wintendung.

Several English armed vessels have passed L'Orient, for
the South, which were supposed bound to recruit the Mediterranean squadron. "Vessels under the Colombian flag
abound in the seas in all directions."

Near Canea in Candia, the Greeks lately took a fort from the Turks, and fought a long time before they were dispos-

sessed.

Portugal.—The Emperor of Brazil is said to have appointed a Regency for Portugal during his daughter's minority—and the Agents of his daughter are reported to be raising troops in Denmark, Holland, &c. to enforce her rights in Portugal. Whose vessels of war are to carry them there, and cover their landing?

Portugal.—An insurrection has broke out in the island of Terceira, infavour of Don Miguel. Munis and Almeida, who placed themselves at the bead, and are said to have collected a body of 3000 guerilla troops, have received a check.

The French frigate Themis has gone to cruise among the

Troubles, tumultuous meetings and arrests seem still to continue in Ireland, at the last dates, notwithstanding the prospect of the speedy emancipation of the Catholics.

M. de Chateaubriand has been received with distinction

at his first interview with the Pope.

Vincent Monti, the greatest Italian post of the age, died at Milan on the 13th of October.

at Milan on the 13th of October.

A correspondent of the New-York Commercial, in Paris, states that the French government has purchased Mr. Perkins' steam gun for 25,000 francs. It throws a ball only half the distance that the common cannon does, and also with less force. Its great advantage is the rapidity with which its discharges are repeated—24 balls in a minute.

Several Neapolitan vessels have been captured by the Algerines, but most of them recaptured.

gerines, but most of them recaptured.

Tranquility was completely restored in the Republic of Colombia. Gueria and Paditila have been hung, for having been concerned in the late conspiracy against Bolivar. A Court Martial has condemned General Santander to death for the same crime, and the sentence has been submitted to a Council of Ministry for approval. A letter dated Carthagena, 19th Nov. says—"I fear Sastander will cacape. Should be, I do not see that this country can be expected to maintain tranquility."

A frigate was fitting out at Carthagena to cruise against

The Carthagena Gazette of the 19th Oct. publishes the treaty of Peace between Bolivia and Peru.

The same paper of the 9th November, speaks of a revolu-ion in Chili, in which the rebels, after having defeated the nilitary, submitted to the Senate.

Mexico.—A letter of Nov. 18th, received at New-York from a gentleman at Vera Cruz, says, "Santa Ana with his party reached the city of Orjaca, where it is said he has obtained \$100,000, and increased his numbers, say about 500 men. The city capitulated to his advanced guard, a small picket, before the same in sight Abb. he are defined as The city Capitalitation is sight. At the last advices, he was fortifying bismeelf at a place two leagues from that city. The government are increasing their forces in that direction, and Gen. Anaya is to succeed Rincon, so that there is now some probability of Santa Ana's fall."

some probability of Santa Ana's fall."

Canada.—Harmony does not exist there yet.—The House of Assembly has, after a warm debate, expressed its opinions in a large number of independent Resolutions.—A discovery is said to have Leen made that the published report of the Committee to the British Parliament on Canadian Affairs, was not the report which was actually presented!

The Quebec official Gazette says "We had hoped the recommendation from the throne to have not difference in recommendation from the throne to bury past differences in ob-livion, would have had its effect—but on the contrary we see new claims advanced, and other grounds of assesset forth."—Pallad.

DOMESTIC.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS .- SECOND SESSION. The business of both Houses has as yet been principally preparatory; and even of the subjects which are before them in their incipient stages, we do not observe any of a general nature which are very important. The Rev. Mr. Ryland has been chosen Chaplain of the Senate.

Post Office.—The number of persons employed, including ostunasters, Assistant Postmasters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, is about twenses thousand, nine hundred and fifty six. There are about seventeen thousand, five hundred and reighty four horses employed, and two thousand, eight hundred and seventy nine carriages. The receipts of the year have been \$1,600,000; making an increase above those of the last year, of \$124,000. The expenses of the year were \$1,600,000; being an excess above the receipts of more than \$25,000.

A post office has lately been established in the westerly part of Millbury, in this state, to be known by the name of Grass Hill Post Office. Ephraim Goulding, Jr. Esq. P.M.

We understand that among the presentments to the Grand Jury, at Ipswich the present week, were the 'Haverhill Bridge, and about 20 retailers in various parts of the county. Neuburypori Her.

Cherokees.—Mr. Elias Boudinot, in consequence of a declining state of health, has reliaquished the editorial charge of the Cherokee Phoenix. The New Echota Academy has commenced operations. The Treasurer of the nation advertises for proposals for building a court-house at New Echota. The Phoenix remarks on the inconsistency of Gov. Forsyth, who thinks it would be cruel to expel the Cherokees from their own lands within the limits of that state, and yet recommends the extension of all the laws of Georgia over them, which would in effect be expulsion.

The Cherokee Legislature have passed a resolution, de-

The Cherokee Legislature have passed a resolution, de-claring the farms, houses, &c. of parsons enrolling them-selves for emigration, for fetted.

Indians .- It is evident that the United States governchanges.—It is evident that the United States government, urged on by Georgia, intend to remove, or drive, the Cherokees and other Indians to the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. The report of Gen. P. B. Porter, Secretary of War, contains some strange remarks on this subject, which appear to us repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity.

which appear to us repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity.

In the Legislature of the State of Georgia, a serious attempt has been just made to abolish penitentiary punishment. It was rejected in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. by a majority of only ten votes. The hostility to the system appears to be rather directed to the manner of conducting the establishment, than to the moral efficacy of this sort of commutation for corporal panishment.

Mayor of Boston.—After a second trial and no choice, Mr. Quincy declined being a candidate for re-election, much to the regret of many of our best citizens. On Monday last, at a third trial, the Hon. Harrison Gray Oris was elected, having had 2978 votes out of 4546—a majority of 1568.

I 1568.

Last Greek Provision Ship.—We have received a letter from Dr. Howe, dated Gibraltar, October 25th, announcing the safe arrival at that port of the last provision ship, which was to proceed on her voyage to Greece on that day.

N. Y. Com. Adv. The South Sea Expedition cannot sail until a furthe appropriation of funds toward the object is made by Com

The navigation of the Blackstone Canal has been closed, and the levels emptied for the winter.

There are manufactories of Piano Fortes in Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, &c. The whole number made yearly in the United States is estimated at 2500. At \$250 each, they amount to more than \$600,000. Many are still imported.

It is said Noah Webster introduces into his new dictiona It is said Noan Webster introduces into his new dictionary as legitimate, the word lengthy. This is outrageous, and almost enough of itself to condemn the results of his whole twenty years' labor. We should like to know whether his reasons for so doing are breadthy and strengthy.

Colonization Society.—At a late meeting in Washington, called to devise means to increase the funds of this Society, a gentleman, after subscribing one thousand dollars, offered a resolution that the Society, with the blessing of God, will raise, within one year, sixty thousand dollars to extend its operations. Subscriptions were opened in accordance with the above resolution.

The Managers of the American Colorians Society

to extend its operations of the American Colonization Society have resolved forthwith to charter a ship for the conveyance to Liberia of from 150 to 200 emigrants, who are now impatiently waiting in Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere, for a passage.

N. Y. Obs. a passage.

N. Y. Obs.

School Education.—Petitions are in circulation for

signatures among our citizens, praying the Corporation to impose an annual tax of half a mill on the dollar, upor the amoust of property assessed in the city.—for the the amount of property assessed in the city.—for the sport of free and common sensols. We are happy to leat that the object meets with very general approbation.

Information Wanted, concerning Daniel, David, Polly, Juliana, and Julia Cole, children of Hezekiah Cole deceased, formerly of Pennsylvania. If they are living, they are conjured to write to their distressed mother, Bathsheba Cole, at Pownal, Vt. She has heard nothing of them for The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital have

given public notice that the damage to the building by fire on the 14th inst. "is not so great as to interrupt the recep-tion of patients as usual."

on the 14th inst. "is not so great as to interrupt the recuption of patients as usual."

New System of Licenses.—The tavern or grog-shop licenses in the City of New York, are now granted by the Mayor, an Alderman and an Assistant; by which means improper persons obtain licenses, and even control the elections for that purpose. The Common Council have voted to petition the Legislature for an alteration of the City charter, giving them authority to appoint a Board of Commissioners for granting licenses in future. The Board is to consist of 5 members, to serve without compensation, and hold their of frice during the pleasure of the Council. This plan seems to promise a reformation of the abuses which now prevail. The Observer says, "the number of Licenson issued in this city has risen to nearly 3300, or about one to every 60 souls. It is no uncommon thing for 20 or 25 persons, or even a greater number, to be taken up by the watch on Saturday night, for disorderly conduct occasioned by the use of ardent spirits, and brought before the Police on Sunday morning. The fact that there are more such cases on Saturday night than on other nights, results from the very general practice, among our mechanics, of paying off their workmen at the close of the week."

Ardent Spirits.—The Physicians of the 18th Medical

close of the week."

Ardent Spirits.—The Physicians of the 18th Medical District of Ohio, at their semi-annual meeting last month, passed strong resolutions concerning the pernicious influence of ardent spirits, scarcely admitting their use even as a medicine. They also pledged themselves, in their future cor fuct as physicians, to act up to the spirit of the resolution

All the merchants in six towns in Berkshire county have determined to retail no more spirituous liquors.

The Destroyer.—Found dead in Canterbury, Ct. on the night of Sunday the 7th inst. an infant child of — Watson. Verdict of the Jury of inquest was that it come to its death by suffocation in bed, in consequence of the intemperance of its narrons—Com.

The Salem Theatre .- One of the Salem papers, article in commendation of the theatre, says that the whole receipts and more too are expended in the town.

Fires.—A few nights since, a small Carpet Factory, at he west part of Dorchester, established by Messrs. Pollard, dams and Kennedy, industrious Scotchmen, was destroyed by fire, together with the looms, yarns, &c. No insurance.— A valuable Cotton Factory, at Peterborough, N. H. was destroyed by fire last week, supposed to have been caused by sparks from a stove in a drying room. The establish-ment was principally owned in Boston, where there was considerable incurance on it.

Fire.—On the night of the 11th inst. the following buildings, &c. were destroyed by fire in Williamsburgh. The grist-mill, carding machine and picker of Mr. Edmund Taylor. A large building partly occupied as a joiner's shop by Mr. Clement Coffin. The blacksmith's shop and coal house of Mr. Jonathan Warner. A building used for the storage of lumber. The property consumed is estimated at about 3000 dollars. Mr. Taylor's mill, &c. was insured for \$800.

Fire.—At Thomaston, (Me) the luilding owned by J. D. Wheaton, Esq. in which the Post-office was kept, and in which there were also two Lawyers' offices, and a Broker's office, has been destroyed by fire. Col. Dwight's Marble Manufactory was considerably damaged. Most of the letters and papers in the Post-office were saved, as was also a great part of the property in the other offices, excepting that of C. Cleland, Esq. who lost his Law Library, papers, and whatever else happened to be in the office at the time, His Library was insured to the amount of \$500. Wm. J. Farley, Esqr's. property was preserved.

Fire.—At Bridgewater, on Sunday afternoon last, the paper mill establishment belonging to M. & J. M. Eddy, occupied by George Hooker, & Cr.; also a saw mill connected, were completely reduced to ashes. Loss estimated at \$6,500. There was \$3,000 insured on the mill, and \$1,000 on the stock. The fire was discovered before prople had returned from meeting; consequently very few peo-ple were collected until the fire had made such progress as to make it impossible to save but little. Centinel. make it impossible to save but little.

to make it impossible to save but little.

Fires.—A destructive fire occurred in Williamstown on Thursday night the 11th inst. A genet mill and a carding-machine, belonging to Mr. E. Taylor—a joiner's shop, occupied by Mr. Coffin—and a large lumber shop, a black-smith's shop, and an extensive coal-house, belonging to Mr.

Wheeling, Va .- The fire which occurred at Wheeling on the 3d inst, as mentioned in our last, consumed 8 dwelling-houses, 10 or 12 stores or slops, and 2 stables.

Losses in New-York by Fires.-Mr. Jameson Cox as presented the City Council of New-York an estimate of has presented the City Council of New-York an estimate of the losses by fire during eleven months of the present year, 1828—which amount to the enormous sum of Siz Hun-dred and Eighty Thousand Dollars.

was robbed of his watch and money, and was dragged to a lighter and thrown into it, where he was found in a senseless state the next morning. His recovery was considered during ered doubtful.

ered doubtful.

John G. Bogart, Counsellor at Law and Vice Consul of Russia, fell from the stairs of the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, about 30 feet, and broke his skull. He survival about three hours only. A coroner's Inquest was held ever his body, and a verdict was given of accidental death.

N. Y. Journ. Com.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Ebenezer Shute, Jr. to Miss Frances Arrowsmith; Mr. Luther Fratt, to Miss Martha Wheel-wright Mellish; Mr. George Fowle, to Miss Mary E. Whitwell; Mr. Timothy Brown, to Miss Abigail Steams.

In Danvers, Mr. Daniel Thurston, to Miss Sally Stanley.

—In Scituate, Mr. John Robertson, to Miss Eleanor Jackson; Capt. Luther Jenkins, to Miss Lucy Collier; Capt. Lemnel Webb, to Miss Lucy Collier.—In Melway, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. John Batchelder, of Holliston, to Miss Emeline Mason, daughter of Capt. Mason, of M.; Mr. Allen Patridge, to Miss Peggy J. Daniels.—In Sutton, Mr. A. Aldrich, to Miss Ruth Chase.—In Plainfield, Capt. Joel Thayer, to Mrs. Rebecce Shaw, of P.—In Portsmouth, Mr. John M. Merrick, to Miss Harriet L. daughter of Mr. John Underwood.—In Pawticket, Mr. John S. Read, formerly of Portland, (Me.) to Miss Jane T. Ingraham.

T. Ingraham.
In Canaan, N. H. Capt. Ezra Gilmore, to Miss Clarissa

Courier.
In Portland, Mr. Charles Rounds, to Miss Lucy Milli-kin.—In Bath, Mr. Thatcher T. Wales, to Miss Mary T. Hanson; Mr. Tobias Hill, of Brunswick, to Miss Harriet

Garner.

In New-Haven, Ct. Rev. Francis L. Hawkes, Assistant minister of Trinity Church in that eity, to Mrs. Olivia Hunt. In Whitehall, Mr. Lorenzo B. Olmsted, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Maj. Joseph Taylor, of Hartford, N. Y. In Canaan, N. Y. Mr. Cyrus L. Cone, of Middlefield, to Miss Thankful A. Merrifield, of Becket.

In Westfield, Mr. David Bartlett, of Westhampton, to Miss Cordelia Morey.

In Washington, (D. C.) Eliab Kingman, Esq. late of Providence, K. I. to Miss Cordelia Ball Elwell, daughter of Dr. James E. of W.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. John Tucker, aged 72; Sarah Odiorne, 19; Lucy Vassal, 54; Miss Jerusha Cushing, 29; Mrs. Mary Morresey, 34; Mrs. Mary P. Manuel, 71; Mrs. Hannah Trask, 56, wife of Mr. John T.; Mrs. Sarah Green, formerly of Malden, 86: very suddenly, Mr. Jonas Prouty, 47; Mr. Zaccheus Harlow, 49; Capt. Geo. W. Tuckerman, formerly of Portsmouth, 38.

In Chelsea, Mr. Robert M. Saddler, 27, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland.—In Waltham, Mr. Wm. Townsend, 47.

—In Hingham, Lydia, wife of Mr. Jonathan Bruce, keeper of the Boston Light, 38.—In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Peele.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah Putnam, 83; Mr. John Tower, 50.—In Plymouth, Mrs. Clarisea Bartlett, 63.—Ia New-Bedford, Egbert Renson Kempton, 20.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Miriam Coffin, 74.—In Providence, Mrs. Frances Snow, wife of Samuel S. Esq. 70.—In Portsmouth, Mrs. Miriam F. Cotton, 56.

In Amberst, N. H. Hon. Jedediah H. Smith.—In Bedford, N. H. Dr. Robert Riddle.

In Bennington, Vt. Mrs. Mary Fay, relict of the late Hon. David Fay.

In New-Haven, Ct. suddenly, Mr. Charles Whittlesey, 64; Mrs. Harriet Barnard, consort of the late J. I. Barnard, Esq. 25.

In Montreal, L. C. Jocelyn Waller, Esq. editor of the

nard, Esq. 25.
In Montreal, L. C. Jocelyn Waller, Esq. editor of the

In Montreal, L. C. Jocelyn Waller, Esq. editor of the Canadian Spectator, about 55.

In Waterford, Me. on the 23d Oct. last, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Daniel Stone, formerly of Harvard, Ms. As she appeared to have learned of Christ to be "meck and low-ly in heart," we trust she has gone to inherit the promise of rest to her soul.

In Freeport, Me. Mr. Thomas Bishop, about 54—Mr. Soth Carver, about 68. eth Carver, about 68.
At Truxillo, Peru, Mr. John B. Goodrich, 26, eldest son

At Truxillo, Peru, Mr. John B. Goodrich, 26, eldest son of James G. Esq. of New-Haven.

At Vienna, Ohio, the Rev. Nathan B. Derrow, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that town, in the 56th year of his age. He was first settled in Homer, New-York—He was among the first Missionaries who visited the Western Reserve from the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and was an instrument of forming many of the churches there. He spent several years in Indiana and Illinois where he also planted a number of churches. His life was full of toils and trials—He had buried two wives and has left the third a widow with one daughter, about three years old, his only surviving child.

W. Int.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, A. B. Associate Principals.
G. D. Abbot, A. B. Assistant Teacher in the Languages.

LUCIUS F. CLARKE, A. B. receatly Principal of the Grammar School in Belchertown—Principal in the English Department.

JAMES S. CABPENTER, Teacher in French.

THIS Institution, it is believed, is now furnished with as full and careful Instruction, as any Institution of like kind, in New England. The two Departments still remain dis-

act and entire.

The Classical Department, receives the especial atten-The Classical Department, receives the especial atten-tion of Messrs. Thompson & Albot, assisted by Mr. Dwight. The English Department, is now under the Superm-tendence of Mr. Clarke. The object of this Department, is to prepare young men for active life. Studies are accord-ingly assigned and conducted with particular reference to the business for which the scholar is intended. And the the business for which the scholar is intended. And the Teacher's endeavor, in all their instruction, to bring principles and results into that evident and practical application, which prepares for life. Particular advantages are afforded, and especially in the Fall Term, for those who wish to become Teachers themselves.

French. Instruction in French may be received by members of either Department, optional with the scholar. Mr. Carpenter, the Teacher, is an American gendeman, who has become familiar with the Language, by residence in French society.

who has become familiar with the Language, by residence in French society

Gymnastic Exercises. Appended to the Institution, and within its enclosure, is quite an extensive and valuable Apparatus, the property of a voluntary Association of Students, who have united to promote salutary and systematic exercise.

Evercise.

Boarding Association. During the Term which exinsiderable insurance on it.

Fire.—On the night of the 11th inst. the following buildings, &c. were destroyed by fire in Williamsburgh. The griet-mill, carding machine and picker of Mr. Edmund Taylor.

A large building partly occupied as a joiner's shop by Mr. Clement Coffin. The blacksmith's shop and coal house of Mr. Jonathan Warner. A building used for the storage of lumber. The property consumed is estimated at about 3000 dollars. Mr. Taylor's mill, &c. was insured for \$800.

Fire.—At Thomaston, (Me) the luilding owned by J. D.

Fire.—At Thomaston, (Me) the luilding owned by J. D. The business of the establishment, is transacted by committees from the Students, subject to the proper supervision of the Officers, at hours of relaxation, and thus they are acquiring, during the course of study, a kind of experience of no inconsiderable value. The above is now in successful operation, and it is believed the Board Bill will amount to a very moderate sum. Their measures have hitherto been guided by prudence and discretion, affording a grateful anticipation, that their improvement and happiness will by no means be diminished by a reduction of nearly one third from what is usually their heaviest expense.

The Instructers have been induced to make provision for a small number of hals, who are received under their esce-

a small number of hads, who are received nonder their especial superintendence and care. They board with them at a private table; room and lodge near them in the Academy, and receive constant attention, in regulating their studies, reading, amusement, and expenses. In such cases a specific sum is charged, varying with circumstances, which carees a latest their receives control their revenues accord studies. covers all their expenses, except clothing, books, &c.
Boarding in the Hall is at the option of students; board in private families may be obtained from \$1,42 to \$1,67

orivate families may be obtained from \$1,42 to \$1,67 week.—Tuition for Classical scholars, \$5.

Do. English, do. \$4. dition for Classical sec.

fution for Classical sec.

Do. English, do. § 4.

French is an additional expense.

In behalf of the Trustees,

ROYAL WASHEURS.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY AT GROTON NEW FEMALE SEMINARY AT GROTON.

THE Trustees of Groton Academy have engaged a Lady to open a Female Department in the Hall of the Academy. The branches taught will be Reading, Writing, Spelling, Defining, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition, Drawing, Needle-work, and all that is usually taught in such seminaries. The pupils will attend the experimental Lectures on Philosophy and Chemistry, have the use of the Library, and all the advantages enjoyed by the male-school. From the high character received of the Lady engaged as to enter unflitted time. According to the control of t The Stage with the Mail, from Danville to Richmond, Ky, in attempting to cross Dick's River, week before last, was swept down the stream. The driver, (a. Mr. Alexander,) was drowned. There were no passengers.

A gentleman on his way from New-York to Salishary, while askeep in the stage not far from Schenectady, was robbed of a bundle of bank notes amounting to 3 or \$4,00. No traces of the money have been discovered.

Robberies at Richmond.—Several persons have been assaulted and robbed in the streets of Richmond, and several stores broken open. The mate of a Boston brig was knocked down and robbed, and Capt. McLelland of the selower Mary, was knocked down, had his skull fractured.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, have just published, The Visitor for 1829, consisting of Original Compositions and Elegant Extracts, Religious and Miscellaneous, in Prose and Verse. Embellished with fur Engravings of the following subjects: An Evening's Conversation—The Orphan Maid—the Little Artist—Maternal Affection.

CONTENTS.

Voice of the Departed Year—A Mother's Love—Mount Calvary—Scenes of the Crucifixion—Last Hours of Washington—The Dying Mother—The Christian Femule—The Gracian Woman—The Intemperate Parent—A Mother's Grave—An Evening's Conversation—Domestic Happiness—Human Character—Anecdote of Dwight and Dennis—The Grave of Parsons—Lines on the death of three Brothers drowned in Providence River—Christianity—The Sick Child—Educatio—The Plagiarist confounded—Beauty and a feeling heart—Perversion of the Fine Arts—The Last of the Family—The Battle Scene—The Orphan Maid's Lament—My Birth-slay—Heaven—The Mother and her Child—Elegant Extract—Death of Horatios—The Death of nChristian—Filial Affection—Sympathy—Moravian Missions—Praise—The Resurrection—The Invalid—The Hermit—The Barial—In memory of my little Cousin—The dying blind boy to his Mother—My Aunt's little Artist—The Alpine Horn—Omnipresence of the Deity—The Millennium—Stanzas.

Also,—"Let it alone till Tomorrow," an interesting

The Applie Norm—Stanzas.

ALSO,—" Let it alone till Tomorrow," an interesting and instructive little work, well adapted for a New Year's token for Sabbath School children and young persons.

MEMOIRS OF REV. DR. DODDRIDGE.

JUST published by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS,—Market Street,—MEMOIRS of the Life, Character, and Writings, of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge's Birth, Education, early Diligence and Piety,—His entrance on the Ministry, and settlement in Leicestershire—His entrance on the Ministry, and settlement in Leicestershire—His entrance on the Ministry and settlement in Leicestershire—His entrance on the Ministry and settlement at Northampton—His discharge of his Ministry at Northampton—His Method of Education, and Behaviour as a Tutor—His Learning, Genius, and Writings—His Private Character—His uncommon Diligence, Activity and Resolution in the Despatch of Business—His attempts to do Good, and to promote the zeal of others, beyond the limits of his own Congregation and Family—His Catholicism, Moderation and friendly behaviour to persons of different Sentiments and Persunsions—His Benevolence, Affability, Public Spirit, and Liberality—His Humility, and dependance on Divine Assistances—His Patience, Serenity and Cheerfulness, under Affictions; and upon what principles these graces were exercised and supported—His Temper and Behaviour under unjust and unkind treatment—His Piety towards Gol, and bis Devotion, as the support of that and every other Virtue—His Last Sickness and Death.

MICES EL ADECOCO.

ALICE BRADFORD,

OR the Birth Day's Experience of Religion. "Be ye reconciled to God." Just published by N. S. SIMPKINS, & Co. No. 79, Court-street.

This work is designed chiefly for young persons who have passed the age of childhood.

Dec. 25.

MOUNT HOLYOKE,

Or, the Travels of Henry and Maria; a Tale for Sabbath School Libraries, just received, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Also, Gran papa's Drawer Opened. This little work furnishes information respecting the Vaudois, presented in an attractive manner, from the Travels of Rev. W. S. Gilley. The Fruits of Education; by Mrs. Cameron, author of the Two Lambs—Principle and Practice: or, the Orphan Family.

of the 1 we taken before the Handel and Haydn Society's Collection of Church Music, 6th ed.

Dec. 18. ANTHEMS IN NOS. AT HALF PRICE.

ANTHEMS IN NOS. AT HALF PRICE.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington-street, has for sale, the following numbers of Old Colony Collection of Anthems, at the prices affixed to each.

No. 1, at \$1,50 cents per doz. Purcell's O give Thanks.

Walney's Awake up my Glory. Kent's hear my Prayer.—Williams' I was glad, &c.

No. 2, at \$1,50 per doz. Handel's, How beautifed are the Feet. Nares', Stephen's, Boyce's, &Pirsson's Anthems.

No. 4, at \$1,50 per doz. Handel's "Hail Judea." "Othon bright Orb." "The Great Jehovah." Gloria in Evcelsis and Chorus Anthem.

No. 3, at \$1,50 per doz.

No. 4, at \$1,50 per doz. Handel's, "Ye sons of Israel."

Excelsis and Chorus Anthem.

No. 6, at \$1,50 per doz. Handel's, "Glory to God."—

Baun garton's Judgment Hymn.

No. 7, at \$1,50 per doz. Mozart's "When round thy shrine." Miniam's Song. Handel's "Welcome mighty King." Axison's "Weep not for those." Bevotional Hymn.

No. 9, at \$1,50 per doz. Purday's "Blow the trumpet."

Stevensons' Air. Handel's Coronation Anthem.

Nos. 10 & 11, at \$3 per doz. Selections from Ecethoren's Mount of Olives. Mozart's Mariners at Anchor.

Nos. 12 & 13, at \$3 per doz. Handel's Grand Dettis-

Nos. 10 & 11, at \$3 per dos. Selections from Ecethoven's Mount of Olives. Mozart's Mariners at Anchor.

Nos. 12 & 13, at \$3 per doz. Handel's Grand Dettisgen Te Deum. Eird's Canon. Harrington's Eloi.

No. 14, at \$1.50 per doz. Bray's Child of Morality,—words by Mrs. Rowson. Mozart's "Lord have mercy."

"Glery to God on high." Handel's "Ah wretched Israel."

No. 15, at \$1.50 per doz. Boyce's Anthem. Handel's

"Then round about the starry Throne." Oliver Shaw's
Fair Truth, Han el's "Music, spread thy voice around."— ERSKINE ON THE FREENESS OF THE

ERSKINE ON THE FREENESS OF THE GOSPEL.

THIS day published and for sale by CROCKER & BIREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

The UNCONDITIONAL FREENESS of the GOSPEL, in three Essays. By Thomas Erskins, Esq. Advocate. Author of Internal Evidences for the Truth of Revealed Religion. First American from the 2d Edinburgh edition.

Just Received.

FAREWELL TO TIME, or Last Views of Life, and Prospects of Limentality, including Devotional Exercises.

FAREWELL TO TIME, or Last Views of Life, and Prospects of Immortality, including Devotional Exercises, a great variety of which are in the language of Scripture, to be used by the sick, or by those who minister to them. By the author of Morning and Evening Sacrifice.

DOMESTIC DUTIES, or Instructions to Young Married Ladies, on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life. By Mrs. WILLIAM PARKES. First American from the third London edition, with Notes and Alterations adapted to the American reader.

and Alterations adapted to the American reader.

REMEMBER ME, a Christian and Literary Present for REMEMBER ME, a Christian and Literary Present for ISS, embellished with Plates. Also The Token, Atlantic Souvenir, Forget-Me-Not and The Casket, each highly embellished and elegantly bound.

Dec. 11.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION PRICES. OOLEY & DRAKE, at the New England Public Sale m, No. 46, Washington Street, have constantly on hand at low auction prices, a general assortment of very choice and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. Among them may be found Calmet's Great Dictionary of the Bible in 4 vols. quarto, with about 150 splendid engravings; Scott's Family Bible, 6 vols. octavo; Watts and Sefect Flynns; elegant folio, quarto, octavo, school, pew and pocket Bibles; Wesley's complete Works, 10 vols. octavo, extra; Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. quarto, illustrated with engravings of the Egyptian antiquities; Josephus complete Works, 2 vols. quarto, elegantly bound in Russia, with splendid engravings; Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," 4 v. octavo; The Pulpit Assistant, containing 200 outlines or skeletons of Scrimons, 3 vols.; Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; Newman's Spanish and English, do.; Boyer's French and English, do.; Blank Books in great variety; Gilpin's fine Letter Paper; Common, do.; Wofers, Qualic, ets. etc. The whole or any part of which will be sold at private sale at the lowest auction prices.

west auction prices.

N. B.—Cooley & Drake have sales of Books, Stationary, &c. at auction, six evenings in a week. tf

N. D. GOULD'S SINGING SCHOOL Continues at Franklin Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street.

MR. GOULD will commence another Quarter on Friday evening, Dec. 26th, for the purpose of teaching SACRED MUSIC.—He gives instruction every Monday, Friday and Saturday evening, and Thursday and Saturday offernoon.

Also, at the Vestry of Pine Street Church every Wednesday evening.

SOCIAL HARMONY.—He will supply individuals, Singing Societies, &c. with this valuable collection of S cred Songs, Duetts, Chorusses, &c. for \$12 per dozen, applied for soon at the Itall.

Dec. 25.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS - to wit:

L.s. District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, SAMEEL G. C.00D.

RICH, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as preprietor, in the world following.

title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE LEGENDARY, consisting of Original Pieces, principally illustrative of American History, Scenery, and Manners. Edited by N. P. Willis. Volume II."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and also to an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

JNO. W. DAVIS.

Clark of the District of Massachusatts.

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